Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

the right direction, it is to be hoped that it will prove widely useful, in awakening and developing an intelligent interest in the geography and natural history of the state.—J. B. P.

TWO LATE AMERICAN PAPERS ON ORNITHOLOGY.*—Mr. Ogden's article is an acceptable contribution, but like most early essays would have been the better for competent supervision. Rüppel is not the author of the Planches Enluminées, nor can we accept, even on Linnæan authority, St. Domingo as the habitat of an Asiatic bird. When geographical names are totally inept, ornithologists cancel them; *C. Dominica* (L.) should stand as *C. Brissoni* Wag., and *C. Ludoviciana* (Gm.) as *C. miles* Bodd., the latter having, moreover, priority. Without criticising the specific determinations, several of which appear to require modification, we must indicate an oversight respecting the four species Mr. Ogden has not seen. Arranging the eleven of the Academy's collection in three groups, according to the development of the wattles and carpal spines, the writer continues directly with numbers 12–15, which brings them under "*c*, species devoid of wattles" etc., which is not the case with all of them. Thus, *C. miles* is a wattled and spined species, very near if not identical with *C. personatus* Gould, which Mr. Ogden correctly locates under *a*. Some other species here admitted are probably invalid, as *C. Uralensis* Evers., which is generally assigned to *leucurus*. The term "*Lobivanellus*" is not exactly synonymous with *Chettusia*, as would seem from the title of the paper, these names being merely two of several that have been proposed for different groups of these birds. The new species is *C. nivifrons*, from "Fazoglou," belonging, as we judge from the plate, to the unwattled group.

Mr. Lawrence describes *Catherpes Sumichrasti*, apparently a second species of the genus, although, as the tail is wanting, he is not satisfied of its position. It is, he says, "rather a remarkable looking bird," with the bill shaped precisely as in *C. Mexicanus*; of stouter form and darker colors, with small white abdominal spots like the dorsal ones of that species. The type is in the Smithsonian Institution, from Vera Cruz. Three new fly-catchers are *Myiozetetes*

---

* Synopsis of the genus *Chettusia* (*Lobivanellus*), with a description of a New Species. By J. A. Ogden. Pr. A. N. S. Phil., Oct. 1871, 194; pl. 1. Descriptions of New Species of birds of the families Troglodytidæ and Tyrannidæ. By Geo. N. Lawrence. Ibid. Nov. 1871, p. 233.

grandis (Tumbe, Peru, type in Vassar College), *Empidonax atrirostris* (Venezuela?, type in Cab. Lawr.) and *Myiarchus Yucatanensis*. This last is highly interesting, owing to the novel identifications it implies. It is what Mr. Lawrence in 1869 (Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist., N. Y.) called *M.* "*Mexicanus* Kaup," whilst contending, very properly, for the distinction between his *cinerascens* and Kaup's bird. To everybody's surprise, Kaup's *Mexicana*, only lately identified, proves to be what Baird called *M. Cooperi* in 1858. This announcement of Dr. Sclater's, upon examination of Kaup's type specimen, of course makes quite a commotion in the synonymy of the several species implicated.— E. C.

BOTANY.

New Parasitic Plant of the Mistletoe Family.— Miss Millington of Glens Falls, N. Y., sends some specimens of the curious new parasite which she discovered last summer in Warren and Essex Counties, N. Y. and which have very much interested our botanists. It grows upon the branches of Black Spruce trees so abundantly that it has evidently injured, and apparently killed, some of the trees most infested by it. *Arceuthobium Oxycedri* of Bieberstein grows on juniper trees in the Caucasus region, and here and there in Southern Europe as far west as Spain. This was the only species known, and the only habitat, until Sir William Hooker brought to light American plants growing on Pine trees in the Hudson's Bay region and west to Oregon and gave a good figure in his Flora-Boreali Americana, referring it to Bieberstein's species. Mr. Nuttall, however, distinguishes this American species as *O. Americanum;* and Dr. Engelmann about twenty-five years ago distinguished two more species from the far west and south west. These plants are a sort of Mistletoe, of diminutive size, with small scales at the joints in place of leaves. They were unknown nearer to us than Hudson's Bay and the Saskatchewan on the north, and the Rocky mountains on the west, until last summer, when Mr. Peck of Albany surprised us by sending, for a name, a specimen of an *Arceuthobium* in fruit, collected by himself, if we rightly understand, in Rensselaer County, New York, inhabiting a black Spruce. Miss Millington, to whom belongs the credit of first detecting the plant, sent her specimens later. She found it in two localities and